Times

(MORNING, EVENING AND SUSDAY.)

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A Heroic American Figure.

The death of Senator Isham G. Harris of Tennessee transfers to the Pantheon of departed greatness one of the most striking figures in the history of the country for the past half-century. Such a career as his would have been an impossibility in any other land or under Any governmental institutions other than ours. Its record is the more interesting since present, and, as far as we can see, future national conditions would not permit the like of it.

Senator Barris was born pear Tuilohoma. Teun in 1818. That was frontier country in his childhood. His father was a planter and owned a few slaves, but was not well-to-do. Young Harris worked in Paris, Tenn , as a shop boy; then became a merchant in Tuppah county, Miss., and afterward in Paris He occupied his evenings in the study of law, and was admitted to the bar in 1841. His first entry into political life occurred in 1847, when he was elected to the legislature of Tennessee. From this time on he was a leader in the affairs of his native State. Elected to the Congress in 1840, he served two consecutive terms and declined a third nomination. He moved to Memphis, where he engaged in the practice of law, was Presidential electorat large in 1856, and was elected governor of Tennessee in 1857. He was re-elected in 1859, and again in 1861.

Mr. Harris was one of the famous "war governors" of the great American civil war Beart and soul with the cause of the Confederacy, he went into the struggle with all the vigor and ardor of his runged. manly nature. When the Union force drove him out of his capital, he declared that there was nothing left for him but to stay with his boys in the field. A less modest man might have demanded and received a high military commission. He was satisfied to volunteer as an affe-de-camp on the staff of Gen. Albert Sydney John ston, and was with that gallant soldier when he received his death wound on the

To the end of the war he "stayed with his boys." using what power and influence remained to him as the Confederate govemor of his State to ameliorate the hardships of their lot, and sharing them patiently and cheerfully. Thousands of battle-scarred veterans today will drop the tear of regret for the brave old man who was their comrade in those dark days of discouragement and disaster.

But the end came, and the Stars and Bars went down before the victorious legions of the North. It was characteristic of Isham G. Harris that, instead of going down with the Stars and Bars, he went down to Mexico, the most unbending, unreconstructed rebel that the times produced. His was the nature of "no surrender?" After remaining for a while In the land of the Montezumas, he spent a year in England.

We think it safe to say that this English visit saved to his constry the benefit of his services in the later and not least productive or noble years of his life. To a man of his tunate, honest and simple Americanism, a few months of monarchy, invidious class distinction and popular suppression were enough to revive the spark of fraternity in his heart even for his late antagonists at home; and he came back.

In 1867 he resumed the practice of law in Memphis and led the life of an active lawyer and citizen until, ten years later, he was elected to the Senate of the United States Ever since then he has been a distinguished and honored member of that tody, onexcelled in personal influence, unimpeachable in his integrity and patriotism, and revernized as the highest authority on parliamentary law and practice in the chamber. His present term would not have expired until March 3, 1901.

The mutability of human events could not have better illustration than is presented in his career. The fierce leader reconciled exile without a country, within a few years became a Senator of the nation be fought to dismember, and a most conscientious, aggressive and uncompremissing devotee of the Union. The soldier of Shiloh and the refugee in Mexico and England lived to hold the position of presi-

ent pro tempore of the highest legislative

"Take him for all in all, be was a Mac We shall not look upon his like again!"

The Happa Tariff.

The relief which Messrs, Hanna, Allison and Dingley feel, because the tartif 'all has passed the Senate, Will, to a considerable extent, be shared by the country A senseless and useless political farceomedy has occupied the boards too long The actors have shown conscientious study in the playing of their parts, and Mr. Hanna's Democratic assistants especially have Won the gratitude of the Administra tion in a degree that we have no doubt will be fully and liberally recognized. Without their gentle aid it would have been impossible for Mr. Hanna to pay the campaign debts incurred by him in his superhoman but successful effort to over come the party they misrepresent.

But the bill itself! It is a sublime con fection. It is not a revenue bill. Prohibitive to its every essential feature it was not designed to create revenue. Such a thing never was thought of by its framers or the men who dictated to them what they should insert in its text. It has but one principle, and that sticks out all over it. It is calculated for no purpose other

than to return to certain specified trusts and mosopolies the money advanced by them to Marcus A. Ranna, and with which be "carried" the Presidential campaign of 1886. If it were arranged to provide adequate

evenue for the Government it would be opposed by Hanna's other chief campaign creditors - the bond and gold syndicates. A revenue meas ore would reader impossible a further sue of antional tends. That would be olmoxicos to the views of Wall street and is London connection. The trusts and conposiists are to have their tariff plunder. the gold and bond interest is determined to get hold of some more national debt.

All hands will have to work hard in the privest field. Their day is short. This tariff bill will wreck the Republican party If the united opposition of the American peorie is accessible and directed to the one main ssee before the country, that party of plu tocracy and oppression will fall, never again to rise. Therefore let us, after a fashion, be thankful for the Hanna-Havemeyer tariff bill. A less open and flagrant measure of intquity might have been slower to bring its own punishment and that of the combined Republican and Democratic statesmen who are the guilt vauthors of the wrong.

No Questions of Privilege.

The action of the Autocrat yesterday, in the suppressed House of Representatives. was of the kind to which the country is so well used and the Democratic sheep of the body so submissive Mr. Reed squelched Mr Lewis of Washington, on of the few male members of the body, bemuse that gentleman wanted to discus a question of the highest privilege. The Autocrat for once ruled in accordance with our understanding of the facts and cirsmstances. Under the present deorganization of the people's Legislature, there are not any aucstions of privilege.

There is one privilege, but that is not a poestion It is the privilege accorded to Thomas B Reed by a lot of scared misrepresentatives to rule and suppress them in defiance of the Constitution and the rules of the Bouse

If they can stand it, we can -for a little while But there will be a hereafter

That Thorough Understanding.

Circumstances seem to justify the Ili-25th of May that eminent leader of the It was, I believe, thoroughly under-stood throughout the country in the last political campaign that if the Republican narty should be again entrusted with power, no extreme tariff legislation would follow. It was believed that in the changed conditions of the country a return to the duties imposed by the act of 1850 would not be necessary, even from a protective standpoint

Perhaps it is just as well, after a fulmination like the foregoing, that Mr. Hanna should send Mr. Aidrich home; because the tariff bill, as amended in and passed by the Senate, in no sense can be considered. as carrying out the ideas of fiscal policy authounced by the Senator from Rhode Is-Innd.

"Even from a protection standpoint," the Hanna bill is infinitely worse than its McKinley antetype. In sixty or more indances it levies duties greater than the value of the commodities taxed Among the articles burdened with protection beworth their worth in the markets, the fol-

lection may be instanced Common window glass, 107 to 168 per cent; poketkalives, 111 per cent; tobacco, 105 to 238 per cent; rice, 100 per cent; salt in bulk, 114 per cent; woolen cioth, valued at not over 50 cents per pound, 128 per cent; blankets, 125 per cent; flannels, 102 to 118 per cent; shawls, 171 per cent; woolen hats, 117 to 203 per cent; fetts, 104 to 224 per cent, and cheap siks, 200 to 700 per cent.

In this connection, attention is called to the fact that in 114 classes of articles, the Hanna duties are higher than those imposed by the McKinley act. Included in these are all our principal imports.

As before remarked, it is not singula that Mr. Aidrich went home ill after that speech. Neither will it be strange if a very serious political malady should afflict Mr. Hanna and the remainder of the combination after the people get a chance at them.

It was thought that we had effectably solved the problem of what to do with our ex-Presidenta, especially Gen. Haron. He was married and settled and n a lucrative business, and his baby had out several teeth at last accounts. It would seem that my man could medicate any very deep and dark villiany under uch circumstances. It spens, however, that fault is being found with this ordet and dignified little gentleman, and that in his own home city of Indianapolis. The nastor of a fashionable church in that burg burg saw fit on Sunday last to criticise Gen. Harrison's action in associating him self with a street railway company of Indisnapolis in its fight against the people

Can any one imagine the president of a street railroad approaching George Wash-ington and offering him \$20,000 to justify the greed of the corporation?

In this the reverend centleman makes on undeniable point. George Washington never was in any such situation. He never was a corporation lawyer, and he never

got a \$20,000 fee for anything. There are s good many things which Benjamin Barrion, or any other man now alive, has done which George Washington never did, or thought of doing. For one thing, George Washington never rode a bicycleor wheeled a baby carriage. The minister further

When shall statesmen once more consider the rights of the people superior to the glitter of gold, and unsetfishly devote their takents in behalf of the general good?

So far as statesmen in general are con cerned, though a good many people are desirous to see that time come, nobody ventures to say just when it will be. In the case of Benjamin Harrison, however, when he quits taking fees and declines to devote his talents to anything excent the general good, his next case will be a funeral, ic will be one principal. is the use of this triteness?

The attention of France and Italy is called to a provision of the tariff, as it passed the Senate, taxing cotton seed oil only 4 cents a gallon. To be sure it is free under the present tariff, but what does 4 ents amount to on an American product hat comes to us under the golden guise of virgin olive oil. Bordeaux and Lucca should be on their knees in thankfulness and quit talking of "retaliation."

The important Hawaiian vokano of Kilanea has broken loose; but we reserve comment on the subject pending information as to whether Japan has any objection to the occurrence.

The currency message was not sent to the Congress vesterday. This was too had That message, from all we can learn about it, was calculated to create a breeze in the political-financial atmosphere: and breezes are much needed at this senson. What is the matter with the Haona Administration? Is it Ohio?

It is to be hoped that on one of these fine days the real tie that binds Mr. Eugene Hale to the Spanish charlot will be disclosed to a wondering world.

The South African Britons are mad be ause an English subject named Schreiner, at a Fourth of July banquet in Cape Town, extolled the United States as "the on spot on God's earth where freedom finds its highest realization." We think Mr Schreiner's compatriots are excusable in feeling offended. We are not sure whether he should be sent over here to St. Elizabeth's, or the local parliament should mass a law changing his name to

There is a funny case of international mesty down in Arizona, just on the line between that Territory and Mexico. A Yankee farmer lives there, one Amasa Prorow by name, and ft is his business to raise chickens. Chicken feed is chenp in Mexico and chickens bring fine prices in Arizona, but to raise lowis in Mexico and tring them across the boundary, or to buy the feed and bring it across, would involve the payment of a considerable duty. which would eat the profits about as fast as the hens could eat the corn. As for smuggling, that was not to be thought of. Amasa is a Yankee, and he is so honest that his neighbors say he wouldn't take advantage of a man in a horse trade-But he is also full of Yankee incennity, and after deep cogitation he built a long, slim hen-coop, one-balf of it in Arizona and the other in Mexico. On the line there is a gate. Over the line there are barns containing feed. At feeding time the gate is opened, and the chicken fancier shoos his flock arts Mexico, where they eat ness of Senator Aldrich. As lately as the their meal. Then he shows them back to the protection of the American flag, where they digest this Mexican grain, lay their eggs and carry on their family offairs. Mr. Farrow saves about 50 per cent on his grain and makes about that much on his chekens, and if there is any smuggling done it is done by the in-

ocent and irresponsible biddies. If there should be an Indian mutiny it will have the satisfaction of starting on bi, bly civilized lines. Eight thousand mill operatives up the Hooghly have gone on strike, and have marched to help the turbulent Mohammedans in Calcutta. Why the mill bands have struck We are not in formed; probably on account of competition with the ilanua pauper labor of America.

Confirmed by the Senate.

These nominations were confirmed by the Senate yesterday: William Woodville Rockbill, of the District of Columbia, to be inister and consul general to Greece. Roumanta and Servia; F. B. Loomis, of Onio, minister to Venezuela; Charles V. Berdliska, of the District of Columbia, secretary of legation at Vienna; Asa W. Tenney, United States Judge for the Eastern dis trict of New York; Hiram Troesdale, chief. justice, and Richard E. Sloan, Fletcher M. Doan and George R. Davis, associate justices of the supreme court of Arizona; Fred Rend, postmaster at Newport News

Lafayette Lodge Installation

At a smoker given by Lafayette Lodge, No. 13, I. O. M., the following officers were installed for the ensuing term: G. C W. M.; Philip Nachman, J. M.; E. R. Barbour, recording secretary: P. J. Cooksey, financial secretary; F. T. Scott, treasurer; J. A. Pierpont, chaplain; F. S. L. G. to W. M.; J. C. Wittekindt, F. T.

President McKinley believes implicitly in scotch prophecy. After he was defeated as member of the House he was bidding some Washington friends good-by, including the vife of Senator Davis of Minnesota. "You will come back to Washington a President some day," said Mrs. Davis.

Mr. McKinley replied perhaps he would, for he believed in Scotch prophecy. Mrs. Pavis

has Scotch ancestors. When nominated at St. Louis the President Wrote a note to Mrs. Davis asking her if she remembered the prophecy. Mrs. Davis was among the first who called to offer con ratulations When the Presidential party arrived at the Ebbitt House early in March The President's mother was there at the time, and Mrs. Davis said to ber: "I suppose tomorrow-March 4-will be the hap plest day of your life." "I don't know," said Mother McKinley, "I believe I was just as proud the day William was born as I will

be tomorrow."-Chicago Tribune. Determined. Sillicus-On What grounds do you object

o kissing? Sillicus-Let's go out boating, then. Philadelphia Record.

CAPITOL NEWS AND GOSSIP.

Representative Lentz, of Ohio, yesterday introduced a pension bilt in the House which provides for a pension for every soldier and saftor who served in the war ninety days, at any time between the 4th of March, 1861, and July 1, 1865, at an amount equal to me cent a day for each day of their service, tank not to be included; and provided further, that no rension to be paid under the act shall be less than \$8 a month. This pension is not to be additional to an vother cension that is allowed, but such additional pension by special act of Congress is not to be interfered with. The act forther provides that to the widows of all soldiers who have thus served and been bonorably discharged, there shall be paid a pension amounting to \$12 a month, and it shall not be necessary for such widow to prove that death was the result of such service. To each minor child a pension of \$2 a month is to be paid, and if the widow marries again the pension is to be paid to the child until it reaches the age of sixteen years.

It is expected that before the week is out the President will sign the order modifying the civil service reform regulations so as to exempt deputy collectors of internal revenue and deputies in the sustams division of the Treasury. The fivil Service Commission has agreed to this, and the order has been prepared for the signature of the President. Senator Pritchard, canirman of the Committee on Civil Service. bas gives this subject much attention, and has been persistent in his efforts to induce the President to modify the order of Mr. Cleveland of May 6, 1896. It is hinted that shortly after Congress adjourns some ver sweeting modifications will be made in directions. It is understood that the pending amendment to the deficiency bill along this line will not be offered but that the whole subject wilk be left to the discretion of the President-

Senator Quay is noted for his silence, and specially upon matters concerning him Spenking with reference to the published statements that he would retire from public life at the end of his present term in the Senate, he observed yesterday that h esnotnowengaged in the lassiness of naking any statements. The Senator is not in good bealth and is going away for rest and recaperation. He will probably spend the per mor in the North atthough some of his rlends are arging him to take a long voyage and cross the ocean in one of the slow beats. He may do this. He proposes to get away from politics for a long time, and if his ealth is restored, as he and his friends hope. It is quite certain that the Pennsyl ania Senator will not retire I mm the Sen ate at the end of his term, unless political affairs in his State should take a had turn. and Quay's power is such that it is not

The promotion of Lieut. Col. Henry E. No yes, of the Second Cavalry, nomi-nated to be a colonel, will soon be acted upon by the Segate, and promotions that have been stopped by reason of the delay will then be in order. The Committee on Military Affairs yesterday ordered an unfavorable report to be made, the grounds ie charge that the nominee was in the babit of failing to pay his debts. Since the nomination of Col Noves, two other avalry colonels. Carleton and Mills, have been promoted and retired as brigadies enemis, and this has left three vacancie in the coloueleies of cavalry and opened the door to promotions in all the grades of that branch of the service. These ctions have been effectually |docker by the failure of the Senate to act on this nomination. As soon as the Service acts these promotions will be made, and it is supposed that the Senate will be guided by the action of the committee.

In the Senate vesterday Mr. Gallinge introduced a bill which provides that all write of fieri facion or other write of judgment issued by the police court of the District shall be directed to and h sped by the marshal of the District In the House Mr. Powers introduced the bill previously introduced in the Senate, incor porating the Washington and Ua Railroad Company of the District of Column

B. H. Warner, jr., will be the next consul of the United States to Leipsic, Germany. A favorable report on his ne ination was made to the Senate yester day afternoon. When the Committee on Commerce, to which it was referred, met Wednesday it was with the intention of figally disposing of this and the other contested cases before it. The case of Mr. Warner would have been disposed of overal days ago, save for the request of Mr. Vest that the committee wait unid Mr. Gorman could be present. Mr. Gorman has not been in the city for several days, and it coming to the attention of the committee that that Senator would be satisfied with whatever action was taken, there was no further teason for delay. The case was called up when it was reached on the committee docket, and a motion made that a favorable report be ordered.

The merits of the case were not con into, and when the vote was taken viva voce every voice was recorded in the The committee has no fears firmative. but that its action will be indersed by the Senate, although it is to be expected that Mr. Wellington Will make a fight to prevent the confirmation of the nominee.

The committee also cast aside the charge against John Goodnow, of Minnesota, nominated to be consul general at Shanghal and P. H. Huestis, to be collector of the Fuget Sound district. The only vote cast

A Hawaiian Acquisition.

If Bawaii becomes a part of the great republic which for more than a century has adhered to the principle of continental aggression only, but now stretches its ciant tentacles seaward east and west, let us hope that American citizens will be made bester acquainted with th cocktail." For, oh, brethren of the blazing nose and the rhenmy eye and the trembling hand and the dark-brown taste next morning, it is the king pin of "pick-me-ups." One of them will cause the billous bue of the world to turn to green two of them will make the sound of run ning waters to fall on the ear in a weary country; three will induce blossom to bloom on a telegraph pole, and four of them will put you into condition to fight for your life. In its tender depths lie life and hope, strength and appetite, sweetness and light. It is cool to the eve and longue. It is grateful to the stomach whose coat has been rumpled. It will "st'ck" hen mucliage fails. Poor dwellers in America, who have whooped her up unt? the dim red morn has lain half fallen across the threshold of the sun, can only in the nitcher that the boy brings down the ball," as so beautifully and pathetically remarked by the gifted and regretted Field: but the Hawalian lays his lawless thamb upon the electric bell and yells in a cracked voice for "roi." To see him step out of the elevator half an hour afterward you would suppose that he had spent ten hours in the dreamless sleep of childhood.-Chicago Times-Herald

Assigned for Duty in the West Brig. Gep. H. C. Merriam Was yesterday assigned to the command of the Depart ment of the Columbia by the Secretary of

STATEMENT FROM THORN.

Denies Any Connection with the Gieldsensuppe Murder. New York, July 8 .- The police this afteroon made public a long statement made y Martin Thorn, accused of the murder of William Gieldsensuppe, to Acting In-spector O'Brien, on the night of July 6. In this statement Thorn declares that he bas not seen Gields has not seen Gieldsensuppe since the sight be was assaulted by him, many days before the nurder was commit ed.

In describing his actions on the Friday and Saturday, one of which days the

murder is supposed to have occurred, says. "On Friday morning, June 25, 1 got out went to Eleventh avenue and Thirtyfourth street, in the same saloon where I had been the day before (June 24.) It must have been about 11 o'clock when I reached this saloon. I played pinochle with Carl and others.

"I refuse to say anything further about that day, except that I went to Majoney's saloon about 10 o'clock at night, and went to bed at 10:45 the same night. I got up Saturday morning, June 26, and

"I know that Gordon, the newsboy, met me going over the Thirty-fourth street ferry with a woman, but I do not know

what morning it was.
"I met Mrs. Nack on Sunday evening, June 27, at the corner of Thirty-liftle street and Eighth avenue about 6 o'clock. We took an Eighth-avenue car and went spoke about Gieldsensuppe again. She told me how she had been to Buch's, and how Mrs. Miller asked her if she had heard from Willie yet, and she (Mrs. Nack)

said no. "She also told me bow she had sent Mr. Buch over to the baths to find out it Willie had showed up. About 10 p. m. we left the park and went to Eighth avenue and Fifty-ninth street and took an Eighth avenue horsecar to Thirty-fourth street and Eighth avenue. I left her on this corner and went home and slept in Maoney's on Sunday night. I got out of bed Monday morning, June 26, at about 9 o'clock. I refuse to say anything further about my whereabouts that day.

BURTON WINS THE WAGER.

Started Without Money on a Trip Around the World.

New York, July 8 .- Eighteen months ago Frank Burton left the city hall on a trip around the world. He began the journey as the result of a wager made by two prominent sporting men in this city. who was an admirer of Burton, deciared that he could go around the world, starting without a cent, and make the trip without begging, borrowing or stealing a dollar. Each of these two men staked \$5,000 on the trip.

When Borton left the city hall he had in his pocket a pass to Albany, which Mayor Strong had handed to him. The pass had been intrusted with the mayor by Steve Brodie. Officer Kennel gave Burton 5 cents to pay his elevated railroad fare to the Grand Central depot. This afternoon Burton walked into the mayor's office, his journey completed. He was disappointed in not being able to see the navo The young man carried with him several assbooks containing the signatures of nayors, chiefs of police, sporting men, ectors, and others from all parts of the Every man who wrote his name in the books attested the fact that Burton was carrying out the terms of the wager made in this city.

Burton says that he was ill with typhoid fever for fourteen weeks in Shanghai, and that he was wrecked on the steamer Angle Maud, in the Indian Ocean. The steamer managed to save his passbooks.

carned on the trip, and tonight received

AN OCEAN MYSTERY SOLVED.

Wreckage Found of a Warship Lost Ten Years Ago. San Francisco, July 8.-From Japan comes the solution of an ocean mystery of ten years ago Unebi Kan, a new Japanese cruiser, built in France, in charge of native officers and crew, numbering over 200, left Singapore for Yokohama in the summer of 1886, and was fever heard from again. Now pleces of wreckage from a lost slip have been found in Formosa, and the natives say they came from a big ship which foundered

off the Pescadores. The chief Japanese Inspector of police for the Pescadores discovered in a native hot two cabin doors inlaid with gilt wood, a trook and sailor's box, all of which were identified by markings as belonging to the lost ship.

Forming the Gas Combine. New York, July 8.-The reorganization committee of the Chicago Gas Companies met this morning. There were present ex-Gov. Flower, Walter Ferguson, Adrian H. Joline, F. P. Olcott and Anthony N. Brady, of this city; F. O. Winston and C. K. G. Billings, of Chicago. It was decided, after considerable discussion, that it be ordered that papers be prepared by counsel for the consolidation of all the gas companies of Chicago

A Barkentine in Distress. New York, July 8.—The observer at Fire Island reports at 3 o'clock that a barkentress off that point. The steamship was about twelve miles off shore. She was southeast of Fire Island. The observer could not make out her name. She appeared to be drifting westward.

Prefer This Promised Land. Montreal, Canada, July 8.-The central conference of American rabbia now in session here adopted a resolution today repudiating the proposed Jewish state in Palestine

Two Boys Drowned.

Kingston, N. Y., July 8 .- Benson Everett. aged twenty, and James Treadwell, aged fourteen, sons of Major James Everett and Joseph Treadwell, large grain Cealers, were drowned in the Esopus Creek this evening while bathing.

Making Money for Neighbors. It is not generally known that the United States mints make money for other nation as well as for our own The mint in this city, water, has just finished making \$500,000 in five-dollar gold pieces for Costa Rica, has begun work on 300,000 silver deflars for San Domingo. The designs on the coins are often ideas of the govern ments which send the orders, and are got up in such a way as to make imitations as The coin is shipped in bags to New York where it is carried to its destination on the regular line steamers. The report given by metal used is never questioned by the for

Why were you not at the banquet last

"Hadn't a Gress suit." What has become of the one you used "The fact is, I never had one. A fellow who lived out at Shot Hill, where I dtd.

"And he was using it?" "Weil, the son of a gun died a month ego, and they buried him in it. I wanted A MANIAC AT LARGE.

He Frightens the Country People Who Live Near Warrenville

Plainfield, N. J., July 8.-Stories of the actions of the maniae who has been wan-dering through the woods in the vicinity of Warrenville, seven miles from this city for the past two weeks and frightening de, still come to this city. Last the people, still come to this city. Monday morning the maniac appearance Coontown and entered the yard of Mrs. Nantz, on a run and yelling unintelligible words. The strange being wandered about yells, and then grabbed a hatchet and disappeared in the woods near the place On the same day Edward Erhan was driving near Coontown when he was startled to see a strangely acting individual with long shuggy hair that reached to his hoolders, dressed only in a tattered shirt and pair of trousers, jump out from behind a bush skirting the side of the road. The maniac ran along in front of Erban's rig for a few bundred feet, turning every few moments to brandish a club and emit threatening yells. Suddenly he disappeared in the underbrush.

The wild man's bowlings are frequently beard comine from the woods and frightens the simple people who live in that section There is talk of the organization of a muittee to go out and capture the wild man.

LORD SALISBURY'S GIBE.

The Slow Processes of Arbitratio Provoke His Bidicule.

London, July 8 .- In the House of Lords today Lord Salisbury made a characteristic gibe at the expense of arbitration, in the principle of Which, he said, he agreed. The delay in the Delagoa Bay Rakirad arbitration, he said, was extraordinary. As regarded the prospects of an award, he could only say he was informed that it would speedly be given. That information had been supplied to him for several years, and, therefore, the only consolation was that they were all supporting the sound principle of arbitration. This remark created great laughter.

PLUCKED OUT AN EYE.

A Negro Preacher's Strange Way of Worshiping the Lord.

Oncill, Nebr., July 8 .- The Rev. Renber ackim, pastor of a negro church near this place, is urging the members of his congregation to put out one of their eyes. Beackini himself out his peculiar teaching that inflammation has set in in his re ining eye, and he is now threater with total blindness. Notwithstanding that several of his flock followed his en ample. Beackim declares that the Lord opproves of one-eyed men.

REID'S PRETTY SPEECH.

He Pefers to the Approaching Annexation of Hawait.

London, July 8 .- The Cordwainers Company, one of the city guilds, gave a ban quet tonight in honor of the Colonial prime ministers and other distinguished visiters who came to London to attend the Queen's jubilee. Among the guests was Mr. Whitelaw Reid, the special American

ambassalor to the jubilee.
In the course of a Fan-Anglican speech Mr. Resd said be boood that 'our Australian neighbors sailing castward from their one would feel that they were beginning to reach some of the family estates when they saw the Stars and Stripes waving a welcome to them at Honolulu

A POLITICAL SCANDAL

The Corruption of the Chicago Council Unveiled.

Chicago, July 8 .- A suit directly involving the ownership of 8,500 shares of seneral Electric stock has caused a big ensation here. Henry Brandenburg, the complainant, charges that Alderman ers "sundbagged" the company for \$100, 000 with which to "grease the way" through the city council for the company's ordinance, which was passed Tuesday night, granting all that the co chise, instead of the conduit system, which

the company at first agreed to adopt. Powers is a saloon and gambling house proprietor, one of the lenders of the city council's "gang," and the tomisman for avoid being taken back to New York for wife-beating.

Powers asserts his innocence, but Erac lenburg's charges are explicit.

Two Little Girls Fataliy Burned.

Springfield, Ohio, July 8 .- Cora, eight, and Mattie, six years old, daughters of David Hirshman, were fatally burnediast night while starting a fire with coal oil. which exploded and enveloped the girls in flames, frightfully burging them. Coradied last night and Mattie cannot live.

Jealousy Leads to a Tragedy. Effingham, Ili., July 8. Samuel Wright that and seriously injured his brother-inlaw, Edward Gillespie, last night. Wright, thinking he had killed Gillespie, shot imself in the head, from the effects of which he is now dying. The trouble was caused by Jealousy.

Goes Where Sickness Is Unknown. Philadelphia, July 8.-George Lafayette, a patient in the Philadelphia Hospital, flung himself out of a four-story window of that institution this morning and was dashed to death on a mof of a smaller building fifty feet below. The suicide had been in the hospital suffering from Bright's disease.

An Explanation and Its Commen

To the Editor of The Times: Permit me to make a few trut brul remarks concerning the article that appeared in your paper this morning with the head line, "Disthe club and for myself I wish to deny that "the anomalous circumstance of a McKinley chili denouncing McKinley him-self was presented." Not one word denoucuftory of the President was of cered. In a yremarks I did not say, "Today we have the sorry spectacle of three Democratic Commissioners holding office under a Republican Administration." No one seg gested that the President had requested the resignation of the scaler of weights and measure, nor didany one say he would appoint a Denocrat to fill the vacancy Every one present knew that the scaler of weights and measures holds his office at the pleasure of the Commissioners, who alone exercise the power of appointment or dismissal of that official. A committee was appointed to see the President to request tnot to demands recognition for we and true Republicans who helped to fight the battle and to win the fight In short, the national Administration was not in any sense criticised by the McKinley and Hobart Interstate Club, nor by any in dividual member thereof at the of the club last evening at Wonn's Hall or at any other meeting. Felieving you do not desire your paper to misrepresent the club or its members. I expect you will give this note of exceptions due pr

your next issue. T. E. L. Washington, July 8, 1897. This letter being brief is given spare builthereporter for The Times who at lends the meeting is positive in his statemen awfully to be with you, but I didn't think that he described the meeting and reit would look well if I dug him up "-Truth. the speeches with perfect accuracy that he described the meeting and reporte-

T. E LEE M. D.

WOODWARD and LOTHROP

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

August are 7:45 a. m. to 5 p. m. Saturdays, 7:45 to 1.

FRIDAY IS **Kemnant Day**

Special Bargain Day for those who can fit their needs to the odds and ends and short lengths and broken sizes and the several classes of goods designated "remnants." Wherever we find merchandise waifs or strays of any kind in the store they are separated from the regular stock, sent to the remnant counters and marked at prices that will assure their immediate clearance. By this means we are enabled to offer at all times the cleanest, freshest stocks to be found anywhere.

A goodly gathering of remnants for today, and they are so arranged that you can easily inspect them ...

Bedwear Department.

1,000 White Crochet and Marseilles Bed Spreads, subject to manufacturers' imperfections (in most cases very slight), at

\$1, \$1,25 to \$2,75 Each.

Which prices are about twothirds the usual.

Second Boor.

Curtain Department.

400 Landscape Window Screens, 15c Each.

Were 25c.

75 pairs Fancy Net Curtains, in 2 and 12-pair lots, at the fol-

lowing reduced prices to close: 6 pairs from \$4.50 to \$3.00, 0 pairs from \$4.50 to \$3.55, 6 pairs from \$5.60 to \$3.55, 6 pairs from \$5.00 to \$3.75, 6 pairs from \$5.00 to \$4.00, 2 pairs from \$5.00 to \$4.00, 6 pairs from \$5.00 to \$4.00, 6 pairs from \$5.00 to \$4.00,

Men's Department.

Fourth floor.

12 Light weight Unlined Flannel Coata, brown andgray inixed. Sizes 34 to 42. Re-duced from \$3.50 to \$2.50 each. rs hicycle fiose, black, blue and b famey tops. Reduced from 500 red. with fancy tops. Reduced from Socks.

23 pairs Men's Finck and Tan Socks.

Sizes 10 and 10 1-2. Reduced from 190 to 12 1-2c pair.

18 Ladies Long Teck Starfs, may and white Reduced from 25c to 5c each.

First flost.

Suit Department.

20 fine Striped Lawn Wrappers, Sizes 34, 38 and 49. Reduced to 59c each, 40 fine and sheer Striped Lawn Shirt Walsts, soft collars and cutts, plaited back and from Sizes 32 to 38. Reduced from \$1.25 to 39c each.

1. Navy Plue Sus-lined Skirt, with Etoo packet to match. Size 42. Reduced from \$20.00 to \$7.50.

20 Children's Percale Shirt Walsts, most-S28.00 to \$7.50.

Ye Children a Percale Shirt Walsts, mostly dark cohers. Sizes 10 to 16 years. Reduced from 50c to 25c each.

40 Massey Fine, Duinty Shirt Walsts, with detached collars, and cuffs. Sizes 12 and 14 years. Reduced from \$1.00 to 59c, each. White Duck Jacket, tan facings. Size
 Reduced from \$2.00 to 480.
 Third floor.

Boys' Department.

15 Straw Hats Reduced from 50c to 15c each.
20 Straw Hats Reduced from 50c and
75c to 25c each.
9 Wool Sailor Saits. Sizes 3, 5, 7 and 9.
Reduced from \$1.50 to 95c each.
5 Washable Kilt Suits. Reduced from
\$1.00 to 69c each.
7 Review Saits. Sizes 3, 4 and 6. Reduced from \$3.50 and \$4.50 to \$1.50 each.
3 Wool Suits. Sizes 7 and 15. Reduced from \$2.50 and \$3.50 to \$1.50 each. Third floor.

Infants' Department.

8 Infants' Night Slips, wrapper style, s intante Night Sape, wrapper style, open down front, embroidery trimmed. Reduced from \$1.10 to 75c ench.

2 Children's Mull Bonnets, full crown, timmed with open-work embroidery. Reduced from \$2.75 to \$1.00.

5 Children's Physic Wash Hafs, trimmed with embroidery, and Chambray trimmed with lace. Refraced from \$2.56, \$2.00 and \$1.75 to \$1.00 each.

Refrigerator Department.

1 Hard-wood Refrigerator, galvanized lining. Reduced from \$18.00 to \$12.50.
1 Stberlan Cleanable Refrigerator. Reduced from \$11.50 to \$9.00.
1 Fine Reywood Raby Carriage Reduced from \$25.00 to \$14.00.
1 Rattan Carriage, aphoistered in satindamask, Reduced from \$18.50 to \$15.00.
Third Boor.

Housefurnishing Dept.

i targe Square Clothes Hamper, soiled.
Reduced from \$1.75 to \$2.50.

1 barge Steam Bread Raiser, slightly damaged. Reduced from \$1.75 to 75c.

1 Tubed Flated Putcling Boilet. Reduced from \$1.00 to 50c.

1 Patent Fruit Press Reduced from \$1.25 to 75c.

1 Japaneed Infants' Bath, slightly damaged. Reduced from \$1.50 to \$1.00.

2 Tin Clothes Boilets. Reduced from 39c to 25c.

1 Clothes Winger, rubber soiled. Reduced Irom \$2.00 to \$1.50.

Fifth floor.

Woodward & Lothrop.